UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21618
23 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the note of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia containing the reply of the Yugoslav Government to your note SCPC/7/90/1 of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I would appreciate it if the note of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragoslav PEJIC
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

best copy available

Annex

Note verbale dated 23 August 1990 from the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

The Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90/1 of 8 August 1990, has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

I

On 9 August 1990, the Yugoslav Government decided to endorse resolution 661 (1990) and to apply consistently all sanctions required by it. To that end, it immediately started to implement the provisions of the resolution in a manner at a pace and under conditions which are realistically possible.

Under paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution, the Yugoslav Government has decided as follows:

1. To stop all shipments to, and the use of Yugoslav transport means for supplying, Iraq and Kuwait with third country products;

2. To suspend temporarily imports from Iraq;

3. Not to supply Iraq with arms and military equipment while the sanctions under resolution 661 (1990) are being enforced;

4. To reduce further, depending on ensuing developments, the number of Yugoslavs working at the building sites in Iraq and Kuwait;

5. To freeze Iraqi assets.

Regarding paragraph 9, the Yugoslav Government does not recognize the act of annexation and supports the integrity and sovereignty of Kuwait and its legitimate Government.

II

The main concern of the Yugoslav Government at this time is the safety of the Yugoslav nationals still present in Iraq and Kuwait. Arrangements for transporting them to the country are currently under way. At the time the crisis broke out there were nearly 7,000 and about 500 Yugoslav citizens in Iraq and Kuwait, respectively.

From 13 to 20 August 1990, 1,150 Yugoslav nationals were convoyed through Jordan and transferred to Yugoslavia via Amman, by the Yugoslav airlines. Some 600

Yugoslav citizens returned to Yugoslavia by road through Turkey. Most of them already possessed exit visas. Since the outbreak of the crisis a comparatively small number of Yugoslavs in Iraq have been granted exit visas. In other words, the chief factor determining the number of people allowed to leave is possession of an exit visa. There are now less than 6,000 Yugoslav citizens in Iraq and about 40 in Kuwait.

In view of the difficulties encountered in obtaining exit visas and the problems related to food supplies (due to food shortages on the Iraqi market), the problem of providing food for Yugoslav workers remaining in Iraq has become very acute. Therefore, the Yugoslav Government considers that it is essential that the United Nations Security Council urgently issue detailed instructions regarding food supplies to foreign nationals, i.e., the lifting of the embargo in so far as shipments for purely humanitarian purposes are concerned.

III

Strict compliance with resolution 661 (1990) will have substantial negative effects on the Yugoslav economy. That is why the Yugoslav Government requests to enter into consultations with the Security Council under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. In this respect and in view of the gravity of the situation, the Yugoslav Government wishes to make the following points:

1. The total value of projects on which the Yugoslav companies worked in Iraq is close to $US 3 billion.

2. Yugoslavia imports oil from Iraq to collect the debts owed to Yugoslav companies carrying out investment projects in, and exporting goods to, Iraq. Owing to the implementation of resolution 661 (1990), Yugoslavia will be short of 1.8 million tons of Iraq oil by the end of this year and Iraq's $US 242 million debt to Yugoslav companies will remain outstanding.

This shortfall in the country's total oil requirements will have to be made up by purchases on alternative markets at considerably higher prices. To buy this oil, Yugoslavia will have to pay some $US 80 million more on spot markets, depending on oil price fluctuations.

Furthermore, owing to oil price rises caused by the Gulf crisis, Yugoslavia will have to pay higher prices for oil supplied by other sources of its imported oil. It is estimated that by the end of this year Yugoslavia will pay these countries some $US 165 million more for oil imports than envisaged.

3. In 1990, Yugoslavia claims about $US 225 million from Iraq for cash contracts in convertible currency. However, having in mind that oil is almost the only source of revenue for Iraq and that it will not be exported because of the economic blockade, Iraq will not be able to make these payments to Yugoslavia, either.

4. If the works at building sites are terminated altogether as a result of the duration of sanctions, and full implementation of the sanctions implies that,

it may happen that all machinery and equipment at sites estimated at approximately $US 150 million could not be removed to Yugoslavia.

5. The Yugoslav companies also work on orders from Iraq and Kuwait, which are in part related to the structures built by Yugoslav companies in these countries. At present about $US 250 million in goods is on board ships, in-bond or in company warehouses ready to be delivered. Additional costs on that account only total around $US 27 million a month.

6. In the period from 1991 to 1995 Iraq is due to pay Yugoslavia $US 955 million. The payment of this amount has already been deferred. In addition, in the 1991-1995 period, $US 710 million will fall due for Iraqi debts payable in cash, in convertible currency or by instalments.

It is realistic to expect that the Iraqi side will request a new deferral of the rescheduled payments and that it will evade cash payments, as the economic blockade cut it off from its main source of export earnings.

7. The annual effect of compensation for the lost income per year since Iraq will not be able to meet its payments could also be expressed by the amount of interest Yugoslavia will have to pay on loans to compensate for claims from these two sources worth about $US 180 million annually.

On the basis of all these listed above, it could be deduced that the negative effects of the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the Yugoslav economy would amount to nearly $US 3 billion.

READEX
FICHE

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21619
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to communicate to him, in response to his note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, a press statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore and copies of the relevant directives outlining the measures taken by the Singapore Government to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990). The measures will come into effect on 24 August 1990.

The Permanent Representative of Singapore understands that this information would be helpful to the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report for the Security Council Committee on the implementation of resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Statement dated 24 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

In compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which provides for comprehensive sanctions on Iraq, the Singapore Government has prohibited both the importation into Singapore of all goods originating from Iraq and Kuwait and the exportation of all goods from Singapore to Iraq and Kuwait. All banks and financial institutions in Singapore are prohibited from transferring any assets belonging to the Kuwaiti and Iraqi Governments, and their nationals, unless prior approval is obtained from the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). However, in accordance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which calls upon all States to assist the legitimate Government of Kuwait and to take appropriate measures to protect their assets, transactions by the legitimate owners of Kuwaiti assets which meet certain conditions would be allowed. The shipping community in Singapore has also been directed to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990). These measures will come into effect from 24 August 1990.

Details of the measures taken are contained in the following:

(a) The Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Iraq) Order 1990 (see enclosure I);

(b) The Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Kuwait) Order 1990 (see enclosure II);

(c) MAS circular No. BFIG 9/90 to all banks in Singapore on Kuwaiti assets in Singapore (see enclosure III);

(d) MAS circular No. BFIG 10/90 to all banks in Singapore on Iraqi assets in Singapore (see enclosure IV);

(e) MAS circular No. BFIG 11/90 to all other financial institutions in Singapore on Kuwaiti assets in Singapore (see enclosure V);

(f) MAS circular No. BFIG 12/90 to all other financial institutions in Singapore on Iraqi assets in Singapore (see enclosure VI);

(g) Marine circular to shipowners (see enclosure VII).

Enclosure I

The Control of Imports and Exports Act
(chapter 56)

The Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Iraq) Order 1990

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Control of Imports and Exports Act, the Minister for Trade and Industry hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Iraq) Order 1990 and shall come into operation on 24 August 1990.

2. The importation into Singapore of all goods originating in or manufactured wholly or mainly in Iraq is absolutely prohibited.

3. The exportation from Singapore of all goods of any origin to Iraq is absolutely prohibited.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not apply to:

(a) The importation of any goods which are proved to the satisfaction of the Controller of Imports and Exports, Trade Development Board, to have been dispatched from Iraq to Singapore on or before 6 August 1990; and

(b) The exportation of any goods which are dispatched from Singapore on or before 24 August 1990 to Iraq.

5. Any person who contravenes paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction:

(a) To a fine not exceeding $10,000 or three times the value of the goods whichever may be the greater or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both; and

(b) In the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding $20,000 or four times the value of the goods whichever may be the greater or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Made this 21st day of August 1990.

(Signed) LAM CHUAN LEONG
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Singapore

Enclosure II

The Control of Imports and Exports Act
(chapter 56)

The Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Kuwait) Order 1990

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Control of Imports and Exports Act, the Minister for Trade and Industry hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Kuwait) Order 1990 and shall come into operation on 24 August 1990.

2. The importation into Singapore of all goods originating in or manufactured wholly or mainly in Kuwait is absolutely prohibited.

3. The exportation from Singapore of all goods of any origin to Kuwait is absolutely prohibited.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not apply to:

(a) The importation of any goods which are proved to the satisfaction of the Controller of Imports and Exports, Trade Development Board, to have been dispatched from Kuwait to Singapore on or before 6 August 1990; and

(b) The exportation of any goods which are dispatched from Singapore on or before 24 August 1990 to Kuwait.

5. Any person who contravenes paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction:

(a) To a fine not exceeding $10,000 or three times the value of the goods whichever may be the greater or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both; and

(b) In the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding $20,000 or four times the value of the goods whichever may be the greater or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Made this 21st day of August 1990.

(Signed) LAM CHUAN LEONG
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Singapore

Enclosure III

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Managing Director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore addressed to the chief executive officers of all banks

KUWAITI ASSETS IN SINGAPORE

The Monetary Authority of Singapore ("the Authority") in exercise of its powers, pursuant to section 49(1)(d) and section 49(2) of the Banking Act and being satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, hereby directs your bank to comply with the following directives, with respect to the assets in Singapore belonging to or owned by Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait:

Directive 1

No asset which is in the possession of or control of any bank, or indirectly through any of its nominee company or otherwise, in which Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait, has any interest of any nature whatsoever shall be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn or otherwise dealt in except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 2

No bank shall in any way, directly or indirectly, extend credit facilities to or permit draw-downs or performance of existing credit facilities, to Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait, except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 3

No bank shall effect or complete any transaction whether contractual or otherwise with Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait, except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Definitions

For the purposes of these directives, unless the context otherwise requires:

(i) "Asset" includes, but is not limited to, monies, deposits with any bank or financial institution, savings accounts, current accounts, funds kept with or managed by any bank or financial institution, bills of exchange and negotiable instruments in any form, shares, stocks, bonds, commercial papers, treasury bills and notes, coupons, warrants, options on

securities, any other financial securities, any financial instruments, futures contracts or options thereof, insurance policies, commodities, bullion, or any property whether movable or immovable, or mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security or any contract of any nature whatsoever.

(ii) "Bank" means a bank as defined in the Banking Act.

(iii) "Kuwait" means the Emirate and the State of Kuwait.

(iv) "Government of Kuwait" means the Government of the Emirate of Kuwait or any entity purporting to be the Government of Kuwait; and includes agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities (including the Central Bank of Kuwait) thereof.

Proviso

Furthermore, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which also calls upon all States to assist the legitimate Government of Kuwait and to take appropriate measures to protect the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, the Authority would, therefore, allow transactions by the legitimate owners of Kuwaiti assets in Singapore which meet the following conditions:

- The transactions will not result in an adverse impact on the operations and position of the banks in Singapore concerned in the transactions;

- It can be demonstrated that the parties acting on behalf of these legitimate owners are duly authorized to carry out these transactions and these parties are recognized as such by the Singapore Government; and

- The transactions will not result in the assets being transferred whether directly or indirectly to Iraq or Kuwait, or to the newly installed régime in Kuwait, or for their account.

These Directives shall come into force with immediate effect.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

(Signed) LEE EK TIENG
Managing Director

Enclosure IV

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Managing Director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore addressed to the chief executive officers of all banks

IRAQI ASSETS IN SINGAPORE

The Monetary Authority of Singapore ("the Authority") in exercise of its powers, pursuant to Section 49(1)(d) and section 49(2) of the Banking Act and being satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, hereby directs your bank to comply with the following directives, with respect to the assets in Singapore, belonging to or owned by Iraq, the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, or its nationals; or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any person or entity in Iraq:

Directive 1

No asset which is in the possession of or control of any bank, or indirectly through any of its nominee company or otherwise, in which Iraq or its nationals, or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any person or entity in Iraq, has any interest of any nature whatsoever shall be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn or otherwise dealt in except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 2

No bank shall in any way, directly or indirectly, extend credit facilities to, or permit draw-downs or performance of existing credit facilities, to Iraq or its nationals, or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any entity or person in Iraq, except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 3

No bank shall effect or complete any transaction whether contractual or otherwise with Iraq or its nationals, or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any entity or person in Iraq except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Definitions

For the purposes of these directives, unless the context otherwise requires:

(i) "Asset" includes, but is not limited to, monies, deposits with any bank or financial institution, savings accounts, current accounts, funds kept with or managed by any bank or financial institution, bills of exchange and negotiable instruments in any form, shares, stocks, bonds, commercial papers, treasury bills and notes, coupons, warrants, options on securities, any other financial securities, any financial instruments, futures contracts or options thereof, insurance policies, commodities, bullion, or any property whether movable or immovable, or mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security or any contract of any nature whatsoever.

(ii) "Bank" means a bank as defined in the Banking Act.

(iii) "Iraq" means the State and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, and includes agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities thereof.

These directives shall come into force with immediate effect.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

(Signed) LEE EK TIENG
Managing Director

Enclosure V

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Managing Director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore addressed to the chief executive officers of all financial institutions

KUWAITI ASSETS IN SINGAPORE

The Monetary Authority of Singapore ("the Authority") in exercise of its powers, pursuant to section 28(3) of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act, and being satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, hereby directs your institution to comply with the following directives, with respect to the assets in Singapore belonging to or owned by Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait:

Directive 1

No asset which is in the possession of or control of any financial institution, or indirectly through any of its nominee company or otherwise, in which Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait has any interest of any nature whatsoever shall be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn or otherwise dealt in except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 2

No financial institution shall in any way, directly or indirectly, extend credit facilities to or permit draw-downs or performance of existing credit facilities, to Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait, except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 3

No financial institution shall effect or complete any transaction whether contractual or otherwise with Kuwait, the Government of Kuwait, or any person or entity residing in Kuwait, except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Definitions

For the purposes of these directives, unless the context otherwise requires:

(i) "Asset" includes, but is not limited to, monies, deposits with any bank or financial institution, savings accounts, current accounts, funds kept with or managed by any bank or financial institution, bills of exchange and negotiable instruments in any form, shares, stocks, bonds, commercial papers, treasury bills and notes, coupons, warrants, options on

securities, any other financial securities, any financial instruments, futures contracts or options thereof, insurance policies, commodities, bullion, or any property whether movable or immovable, or mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security or any contract of any nature whatsoever.

(ii) "Financial institution" means:

- A merchant bank that is approved as a financial institution under section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act;

- A dealer or an investment adviser as defined in the Securities Industry Act;

- A finance company as defined in the Finance Companies Act;

- A futures broker or a futures trading adviser or a futures pool operator as defined in the Futures Trading Act;

- A company or society registered under the Insurance Act;

- A corporation approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to establish and operate an Asian Currency Unit; or

- A financial institution approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to carry on the business of dealing in Singapore Government securities.

(iii) "Kuwait" means the Emirate and the State of Kuwait.

(iv) "Government of Kuwait" means the Government of the Emirate of Kuwait or any entity purporting to be the Government of Kuwait; and includes agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities (including the Central Bank of Kuwait) thereof.

Proviso

Furthermore, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which also calls upon all States to assist the legitimate Government of Kuwait and to take appropriate measures to protect the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, the Authority would, therefore, allow transactions by the legitimate owners of Kuwaiti assets in Singapore which meet the following conditions:

- The transactions will not result in an adverse impact on the operations and position of the Singapore financial institution(s) concerned in the transactions;

- It can be demonstrated that the parties acting on behalf of these legitimate owners are duly authorized to carry out these transactions and these parties are recognized as such by the Singapore Government; and

- The transactions will not result in the assets being transferred whether directly or indirectly to Iraq or Kuwait, or to the newly installed régime in Kuwait, or for their account.

These Directives shall come into force with immediate effect.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

(Signed) LEE EK TIENG
Managing Director

Enclosure VI

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Managing Director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore addressed to the chief executive officers of all financial institutions

IRAQI ASSETS IN SINGAPORE

The Monetary Authority of Singapore ("the Authority") in exercise of its powers, pursuant to section 28(3) of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act and being satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, hereby directs your institution to comply with the following directives, with respect to the assets in Singapore, belonging to or owned by Iraq, the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, or its nationals, or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any person or entity in Iraq:

Directive 1

No asset which is in the possession of or control of any financial institution, or indirectly through any of its nominee company or otherwise, in which Iraq or its nationals, or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any person or entity in Iraq, has any interest of any nature whatsoever shall be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn or otherwise dealt in except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 2

No financial institution shall in any way, directly or indirectly, extend credit facilities to, or permit draw-downs or performance of existing credit facilities, to Iraq or its nationals, or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any entity or person in Iraq, except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Directive 3

No financial institution shall effect or complete any transaction whether contractual or otherwise with Iraq or its nationals; or any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals, or any entity or person in Iraq except with the Authority's approval and subject to any condition or direction as may be imposed by the Authority.

Definitions

For the purposes of these directives, unless the context otherwise requires:

(i) "Asset" includes, but is not limited to, monies, deposits with any bank or financial institution, savings accounts, current accounts, funds kept with or managed by any bank or financial institution, bills of exchange and negotiable instruments in any form, shares, stocks, bonds, commercial papers, treasury bills and notes, coupons, warrants, options on securities, any other financial securities, any financial instruments, futures contracts or options thereof, insurance policies, commodities, bullion, or any property whether movable or immovable, or mortgages, pledges, liens or other rights in the nature of security or any contract of any nature whatsoever.

(ii) "Financial institution" means:

- A merchant bank that is approved as a financial institution under Section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act;

- A dealer or an investment adviser as defined in the Securities Industry Act;

- A finance company as defined in the Finance Companies Act;

- A futures broker or a futures trading adviser or a futures pool operator as defined in the Futures Trading Act;

- A company or society registered under the Insurance Act;

- A corporation approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to establish and operate an Asian Currency Unit; or

- A financial institution approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to carry on the business of dealing in Singapore Government securities.

(iii) "Iraq" means the State and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, including any agency or instrumentality thereof.

These directives shall come into force with immediate effect.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

(Signed) LEE EK TIENG
Managing Director

Enclosure VII

Marine circular to shipowners
No. 9 of 1990

24 August 1990

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 661 (1990) ON SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ AND KUWAIT

1. Singapore supports the United Nations Security Council resolution on sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait, the text of which is reproduced in the appendix.*

2. Your attention is drawn specially to paragraphs 3(b) and 3(c), and you are requested to ensure that Singapore registered ships under your ownership or management do not contravene these provisions.

3. Any Singapore registered ship which contravenes the sanctions is liable to have its registration cancelled.

(Signed) TEH KONG LEONG
Director of Marine

---

* Not reproduced in the present document.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21620
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour of enclosing herewith the text of a letter addressed to Your Excellency from His Excellency Mr. Marwan Kasim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Jordan, relating to Jordan's request to enter into consultations with the Security Council under article 50 of the Charter, concerning the effects of the carrying out of resolution 661 of 1990 on Jordan.

I should be grateful if this letter and its enclosure would be given urgent consideration by the Council in view of the magnitude of the problem and its pressing nature.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador

Annex

Text of a letter dated 20 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour of bringing to your attention the following:

1. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has taken note of the Security Council's adoption of resolution 661 on 6 August 1990. Cognizant of its obligations under the Charter, and the resolution's mandatory nature, Jordan shall comply with its provisions.

2. The competent Jordanian authorities have, after careful studies and analysis, determined that compliance with the resolution will lead to extreme economic hardships to Jordan and its population, which constitute "special economic problems" within the meaning of Article 50 of the Charter.

In this respect, may I draw Your Excellency's attention to Jordan's geographic location and the degree of interdependence between, on the one hand, Jordan's economy and on the other, those of Iraq and Kuwait. The extent of this interdependence can be gleaned from the attached memorandum. You will recall also that Jordan is currently passing through an economic crisis unprecedented in its history.

Motivated on the one hand by their wish to carry out their Charter obligations in good faith, and conscious at the same time of the excessive onerousness for Jordan arising from compliance with resolution 661, my Government hereby officially requests to enter into consultations, on an urgent basis, with the Security Council with regard to finding a solution to the problems that will arise from the carrying out of measures under Chapter VII.

(Signed) Marwan S. KASIM

Enclosure

A memorandum on the economic and financial impact on Jordan resulting from the imposition of restrictions on its economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait

This memorandum explains the economic losses that would affect Jordan as a result of the imposition of restrictions on exchange of trade, services and financial transactions with Iraq and Kuwait.

These losses could be classified under the following topics:

(1) Exports of goods

(2) Transport to Iraq

(3) Import of crude oil and fuel oil

(4) Grants to the budget

(5) Iraq's debt to Jordan

(6) Remittances from Jordanians working in Kuwait

(7) Dismissal of Jordanian expatriates in Kuwait

(8) Burden resulting from the massive outflow of expatriates from Kuwait through Jordan

(1) Exports of goods to Iraq and Kuwait

Jordan's exports to Kuwait in 1989 amounted to about $US 65 million. Most of these exports consist of vegetables and foodstuffs. It was expected that total exports in 1990 will be around $US 80 million. Jordan's exports to Iraq are expected to exceed $US 200 million this year, of which $US 180 million is to be settled under the bilateral payment arrangement and the balance by convertible currencies. The restrictions on Jordan's exports to both countries will result in a loss exceeding $US 280 million annually. The magnitude of this burden amounts to 30 per cent of Jordan's national exports, or over 60 per cent of Jordan's non-commodity exports.

This sharp drop in exports of goods would affect the balance of trade as well as the economic activity of the country and will further accentuate the already high unemployment level in Jordan.

(2) Transport to Iraq

Goods in transit from Aqaba port in Jordan and destined to Iraq is a major activity in the Jordanian economy. The total income generated from port charges

transformation and packing activities as well as inland freight is estimated to exceed $US 250 million annually.

The elimination of these activities would also have a sharp adverse effect on the current account of the balance of payments, GDP and employment in the country.

(3) Import of crude oil and fuel oil

Jordan imports about 22 million barrels of oil and oil derivatives annually. About 90 per cent of this is imported from Iraq and Kuwait. Kuwait provides crude oil and fuel oil as grants to Jordan amounting to $US 60 million annually, while the balance is imported from Iraq and is financed from Jordan's outstanding debt to Iraq as well as through the bilateral trade arrangements. One fourth of Jordan's total import bill consists of fuel oil. Fuel oil is being purchased from Iraq at concessionary prices not exceeding 60 per cent of crude oil international price. Shifting to new sources of oil and fuel oil will subject Jordan to serious difficulties with regard to the loss of concessionary oil supplies, obtaining the necessary finance, as well as finding new sources of fuel oil at competitive prices.

(4) Grants to the budget

Kuwait made a commitment to pay Jordan an amount of $US 135 million in the form of grants for the fiscal year 1990-1991 whereas Iraq made a commitment for an amount of $US 50 million during 1990 in grants. The total amount committed by both countries is $US 185 million.

This amount is crucial for the budget and the balance of payments and without the receipt of these grants Jordan's budget as well as the balance of payments would be subjected to strong pressures.

(5) Iraq's debt to Jordan

Iraq's total outstanding direct debt to Jordan at the beginning of 1990 stood at $US 310 million and the Iraqi Government has agreed to reduce this debt during 1990 by about $US 240 million through paying $US 144 million in cash and exporting crude oil and oil derivatives for the balance. However, $US 72 million only has been paid in cash so far, and the balance therefore shall not be met under present circumstances.

In addition, the Jordanian Government has incurred an additional obligation, the balance of which at present is $US 2.6 billion, on behalf of the Iraqi Government to guarantee debt to a third party which the latter has been repaying regularly. This amount is not included in Jordan's outstanding foreign debt for the purposes of rescheduling. The imposition of financial and trade restrictions on Iraq shall necessarily force Iraq to stop repayment and consequently the burden of servicing this amount, (i.e. $US 2.6 billion), shall be transferred to Jordan's Treasury.

(6) Remittances from Jordanians working in Kuwait

Jordan estimates that during 1990 remittances from Jordanians working abroad will exceed $US 800 million, 40 per cent of which were expected to come from Kuwait.

Imposing restrictions on Iraq will jeopardize the transfer of such remittances to Jordan and will further widen the gap in the balance of payments of Jordan.

(7) Dismissal of Jordanian expatriates in Kuwait

It is estimated that Jordan has around 330,000 expatriates working abroad, out of which a minimum of 100,000 work in Kuwait. The imposition of the embargo could result in sudden and massive dismissal of these expatriates and the immediate return of a large percentage of them along with their families to Jordan. (Jordanians working in Kuwait together with their families are estimated to number over 350,000.)

This imminent inflow of returning migrants will further aggravate the unemployment situation in the country which currently stands at around 15 per cent of the labour force. What will make the situation more difficult is the recent erosion of their savings in Kuwait, a fact which will impose a heavier social burden on the Government.

(8) Burden from the massive outflow of expatriates from Iraq and Kuwait through Jordan

Jordan is the only country through which expatriates working in Kuwait and Iraq can pass on their way to their home countries. Since the beginning of the crisis the through-flow of those expatriates has increased substantially. Jordan will face tremendous difficulties if it were to handle this flow.

CONCLUSION

Jordan is at present passing through a crucial economic situation which is characterized by rising unemployment, high rates of inflation and serious difficulties in servicing its foreign debt. It is already implementing an adjustment programme with the IMF in order to resume growth and address internal and external imbalances.

The success of this programme is largely dependent on the ability of Jordan to increase exports, and to obtain additional financial inflows from abroad in the form of grants and remittances.

The imposition of the embargo will certainly result in a complete reversal in these objectives and will destroy the fundamentals of this effort and hence subject the economy to total collapse. It is imperative that arrangements are made to provide Jordan with the following:

(1) Grants to compensate for the reduction in grants from Iraq and Kuwait, the reduction in expatriate remittances, and to compensate Jordan for the increase in public expenditures resulting from imposing the embargo.

(2) Oil and oil derivatives with concessionary conditions and with long-term financing at most favourable terms.

(3) Long-term soft loans to enable Jordan to revitalize the economy and to overcome the sharp drop expected in economic activity, employment and exports.

It has been demonstrated that the direct financial loss that Jordan will incur as a result of implementing the embargo decision will not be less than $US 1.5 billion a year and Jordan would require further funding in the magnitude of half a billion dollars to cover the indirect consequences and repercussions of reduced economic activity and external imbalances.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21621
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the completion of the Iraqi armed forces' withdrawal from Iranian territory.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi armed forces in accordance with the historic initiative announced by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, on 14 August 1990, as communicated to you in my letter of 15 August 1990 (document S/21528), completed their withdrawal from the Iranian territory in which they were stationed to Iraqi territory on 21 August 1990, in conformity with paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

I am also pleased to confirm that the competent Iraqi authorities are co-operating with the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) in order that UNIIMOG may carry out the task entrusted to it under paragraph 3 of the aforesaid Security Council resolution.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21622
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in response to his note verbale SCPC/7/90 (I) of 8 August 1990, has the honour to attach the text of the message received from the Government of Mali concerning the measures it has taken for the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

Annex

Message dated 23 August 1990 from the Government of Mali regarding the implementation of resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990

In the context of the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Government of Mali has taken the following decisions:

1. All arrangements have been made at the national level for the strict application of the measures provided for in paragraph 3 (a), (b) and (c) of the resolution;

2. All arrangements have been made at the national level for strict application of the measures provided for in paragraph 4 of the resolution;

3. The remarks made in paragraph 9 of the resolution have been duly taken into account, and all arrangements have been made at the national level for their application.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21623
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PERU TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your note No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 in connection with Security Council resolution 661 (1990), adopted on 6 August 1990, concerning the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Peru, in conformity with the principle prohibiting the use of force in international relations and in compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), the purpose of which is to restore the peace and security of all States of the region by peaceful means, will implement the measures set forth in the resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PAULINICH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-20413 1926d (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21624
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to your note SCPC/7/90 of 8 August 1990, I have the honour to transmit herewith the declaration issued by the Government of Senegal with respect to the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this declaration circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO

Annex

Declaration dated 23 August 1990 by the Government of Senegal concerning the crisis in the Gulf and the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

As the crisis in the Gulf becomes more serious each day, the Government of Senegal wishes to reiterate its rejection of war and violence as a means of settling international disputes, its condemnation of the doctrine that might is right and its determination always to work for a stronger United Nations which is capable of upholding the law and defending the independence of Member States.

One has only to examine the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations to see displayed the moral principles and precepts which, if respected in all cases, will ensure an era of stabilization and peace for the world.

A violation of the provisions of the Charter should therefore be met, on our part, only by absolute reprobation and a firm commitment to accept and support any measure taken by the United Nations for the purpose of ending that violation.

It is for that purpose and for that reason that the Government of Senegal, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), adopted on 6 August 1990, has decided to prohibit:

1. The importation into Senegalese territory of all products and goods from Iraq or Kuwait;

2. The sale or provision of products or goods to Iraq or Kuwait;

3. The transfer of funds to or from Iraq and Kuwait.

Orders have been given to the authorities concerned, in connection with the implementation of this decision, to seize any products, goods or funds coming from or destined for Iraq and Kuwait.

The ministerial departments and authorities concerned are requested to take the necessary measures to ensure the strict application of this decision.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/452
S/21625
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HAITI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the text of the letter dated 22 August 1990 addressed to you by Mr. Kesler Clermont, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti, in response to your telegram of 9 August 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lyonel PAQUIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 9 August 1990, in which you were kind enough to inform me of the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 662 (1990) declaring "null and void" the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq.

I have also noted the Security Council's call upon all States not to recognize that annexation and "to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation".

The Government of Haiti has taken careful note of this resolution, which is in line with Haiti's position regarding the unacceptable nature of the aggression perpetrated against Kuwait by Iraq and the restoration of the former's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

You may rest assured that the Government of Haiti, for its part, will scrupulously apply the above-mentioned resolution.

(Signed) Kesler CLERMONT
Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21626
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, updating certain points of his letter dated 20 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which I transmitted with my note No. 1625.

I should be grateful if these new points were brought to the attention of the Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Letter dated 23 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to my letter of 20 August 1990, sent in response to your note dated 8 August 1990, concerning Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

In that letter, based on information received from the firms concerned, I stated that our Government had notified the Government of Iraq of the cancellation of five contracts, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned resolution. Among those contracts were one concluded in 1989 by the CUBAEXPORT enterprise for the delivery of 680 cases of rum and 1,450 units of tobacco CIF to the port of Aqaba and Baghdad respectively, and another concluded by the CUBATEX enterprise for the shipment of 382 tons of sisal rope CIF to Aqaba.

The shipment of rum and tobacco, which was supposedly in Amsterdam, had in fact been unloaded at Aqaba on 4 August 1990, i.e. before the date on which resolution 661 (1990) was adopted. The shipment of rope had already left Amsterdam but had not been delivered to Aqaba and has been redirected by the export firm to a European port.

We consider it necessary to provide you with this updated information, of which I became aware only after sending my previous letter, and to reaffirm my Government's decision strictly to comply with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Isidoro MALMIERCA

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21627
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SRI LANKA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Honourable James Edward Harold Herat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, addressed to you regarding resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990.

(Signed) Daya PERERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sri Lanka to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Sri Lanka is acutely concerned with the escalating situation in the Gulf region. The Government deeply regrets that the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait could not be settled through peaceful means and that this has resulted in the current state of high tension which has wide ranging ramifications extending throughout the world. Sri Lanka has always stood for the settlement of disputes through peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

Sri Lanka supports United Nations action for the resolution of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The United Nations Charter affirms, in essence, the sovereign equality of all States and enjoins States to refrain in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

The Government of Sri Lanka has taken note of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which is mandatory. The Government of Sri Lanka is also conscious of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and will take all possible steps to comply with the provisions of the resolution.

The implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) entails, inter alia, major economic hardships for Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has significant trade in food and other items with Iraq and Kuwait. A large number of Sri Lankan nationals are employed in the Gulf region, including about 100,000 in Kuwait, many of whom have now been constrained to return to Sri Lanka. The remittances of such nationals have been a major source of foreign exchange for Sri Lanka. In human terms, the social and economic consequences of the large-scale return of such a labour force would be considerable. Additionally, the escalating prices of fuel etc. will further erode the financial viability and the economic stability of the country.

Moreover, Sri Lanka continues to be confronted with an unprecedented threat to the peace and security of its people and to the State's territorial integrity from a secessionist group which has indulged in acts of terrorism and violence, rejecting available options for peaceful negotiations promoted by the Government of Sri Lanka and accepted by all sections of its population. Resources meant for poverty alleviation and other national development efforts are being diverted to deal with this threat.

The mounting cost of dealing with this threat combined with the cumulative adverse impact arising out of the developments in the Gulf region impose acute hardship on Sri Lanka's economy and severely weakens its ability to take countermeasures to combat terrorism and safeguard its territorial integrity.

Further, any political, economic and social instability resulting from these adverse developments would lead to grave threats to the democratic way of life and governance.

In accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Sri Lankan Government would in due course consult the Security Council in regard to the special economic and human problems arising from the carrying out of measures in compliance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

It will be appreciated if Your Excellency's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) would reflect the concerns expressed by Sri Lanka and its intention to request consultations with the Security Council.

(Signed) James Edward Harold HERAT
Minister of Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21628
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the note verbale I addressed to you on 22 August 1990 (S/21601), I have the honour to communicate more detailed information on the measures adopted thus far by the Government of Malta with a view to implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

The measures adopted thus far include:

1. The issuance of an official Press Release (No. 1817) on 8 August 1990 reflecting the decision of the Government of Malta to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

2. The issuance of a circular letter by the Secretary to the Cabinet in the Office of the Prime Minister on 13 August 1990 addressed to Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries and calling on them to abide by the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and to take action towards the effective implementation of the provisions of the said resolution.

3. The issuance of Press Release No. 1859 dated 14 August 1990 by the Post Master General temporarily suspending all mail services to Iraq and Kuwait.

4. The publication in the Government Gazette of Legal Notices 125 and 126 of August 1990 concerning the importation and exportation of goods from and to Iraq and Kuwait after the 6th of August 1990.

5. Directives issued on 8th August 1990 by the Central Bank of Malta to Commercial Banks in Malta concerning financial transactions involving Iraq and Kuwait.

6. A circular letter to Shipping Companies in Malta dated 16th August 1990 issued by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen to owners of Maltese registered vessels over 500 G.R.T.

I should be grateful if you would kindly forward the information provided in this communication to the Committee established by the Security Council to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Dr. Alexander BORG OLIVIER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

/...

Annex

Press Release No. 1817 issued by the Department of Information - Malta, 8 August 1990

MALTA ADOPTS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta resolution No. 661 adopted by the Security Council on 6th August 1990, regarding the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. This resolution was adopted without any vote against, thirteen votes in favour and two abstentions.

The Security Council, after noting that Iraq did not observe the Council's previous resolution No. 660 of 2nd August, whereby Iraq was called to withdraw from Kuwait, and this to enable Kuwait to regain its independence, decided to impose economic sanctions on Iraq with the aim of putting an end to its continued occupation of Kuwait as well as to restore the authority in Kuwait to its legitimate Government.

The decision of the Security Council was taken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. According to the Charter, Member States of the United Nations are called upon to apply and execute these sanctions.

The Government of Malta believes that the United Nations Members are so organized so that they could together safeguard international peace and security and wherever appropriate to take concerted action when peace was threatened and to stop acts of aggression from being perpetrated by one country against another.

Malta, as a small country, looks upon the United Nations as the Organization with the principal responsibility of safeguarding the independence of Member States. Every country, whether big or small, has the right to its independence and territorial integrity.

Although these sanctions might impose sacrifices also upon those countries which apply them, the Government - while doing its best to face this situation - with a full sense of responsibility towards the independence of States and so as to ensure that in the world the might of right will prevail upon the right of might, has decided, as it is in duty bound, to implement resolution No. 661 of the Security Council of the United Nations.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21629
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the letter addressed to you by Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in response to the letter SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, concerning the implementation by Egypt of the United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Amre M. MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

I was most grateful to receive your letter of 8 August 1990, which sought notification of the measures taken by the Government of Egypt to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 concerning economic measures against Iraq and Kuwait.

I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. The Government of Egypt has complied in full with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) concerning economic measures against Iraq and (occupied) Kuwait. All Egyptian authorities and institutions have also, since the adoption of the resolution, halted all commercial transactions and related services in terms of banking operations, freight, transport or unloading.

2. Immediately following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the Government of Egypt called for the convening of an Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference at Cairo. The Conference, which was held on 10 August 1990, adopted resolution 195, affirming compliance with Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 and 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, in recognition of the fact that they expressed the position of international legitimacy.

3. The Government of Egypt is currently engaged in studying and assessing the possible negative consequences for the Egyptian economy of the measures set forth in Security Council resolution 661 (1990), given the presence of hundreds of thousands of Egyptians working in Iraq and Kuwait, many of whom have been obliged to leave their places of work and residence for neighbouring countries, abandoning their property without any settlement of their entitlements.

In conclusion, I should like to express my sincere appreciation to you for the efforts you are making in these difficult circumstances, which we hope will finally be resolved when right is restored and the sovereignty of international legitimacy affirmed.

Ahmed Esmat ABDEL-MEGUID
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21630
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's Note No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which was adopted by the Council on 6 August 1990, has the honor to inform the Secretary-General that the Philippine Government fully supports resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures to ensure its full implementation.

90-20494 1759e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21631
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my letter dated 7/8/90 (S/21542) I have the honour to attach herewith note verbale dated 23 August 1990 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus addressed to Your Excellency, regarding Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

Annex

Note verbale dated 23 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(1), regarding the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to inform as follows:

(a) The Council of Ministers of the Republic at an extraordinary meeting on 8 August 1990 decided that Cyprus will fully abide by the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990); the Council furthermore instructed all ministries and government departments involved to take all necessary measures in accordance with and in implementation of the provisions of the said resolution.

(b) More specifically the following measures have been taken:

(1) All Cypriot imports, including oil supplies, from Iraq and Kuwait are prohibited as well as all Cypriot exports, re-exports or transiting of goods to Iraq and Kuwait. In this respect any export licences already granted for the above two countries and any import licences which were not executed until 17 August 1990 were cancelled.

(2) All customs stations have been instructed to adhere strictly to the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) with regard to export, re-export and trans-shipment of goods destined to Iraq and Kuwait, with exception for supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs for humanitarian purposes.

(3) The Central Bank of Cyprus issued circulars to all banks operating in Cyprus guiding them on how they should handle transactions involving Iraq and Kuwait, so that they comply strictly with the provisions of the above resolution. This measure includes all exchange operations, transfer of funds, movement of capital as well as the freezing of all Iraqi or Kuwaiti assets in Cyprus, with an exception for the current reasonable subsistence expenditures of individuals.

(4) Vessels under Cyprus flag have been advised not to transport cargoes to or from Iraq and Kuwait as well as cargoes originating in these two countries.

(5) Similar measures as in paragraphs (1), (2) and (4) above have been adopted with regard to the landing and/or overflight of aircraft.

(c) The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has declared that it does not recognize the annexation of Kuwait and that it recognizes its legitimate Government with which it continues to maintain relations.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21632
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1) of August 1990, to inform him of measures taken to date by the Portuguese Republic on a national basis and as a member State of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The European Economic Community and its Member States agreed to make use of a common instrument so as to ensure the unified implementation by the Community of the measures decided by the Security Council on the trade exchanges with Iraq and Kuwait.

In this context, two Community decisions which are directly incorporated into Portuguese law were adopted on August 8th. They are rule (EEC) Nr. 2340/90 of the Council, and decision 90/414/CECA of the representatives of the Governments of the States Members of the European Community of Coal and Steel.

Besides the decisions of the European Community, the Portuguese Government approved in a meeting of its Council of Ministers which took place on August 8th the following measures:

- prohibition of all forms of military cooperation with Iraq and Kuwait, including the sale of arms and military equipment,

- suspension of technical and scientific co-operation with the above mentioned countries,

- freezing of Iraqi assets in Portuguese territory,

- measures leading to the protection of the assets and property in the national territory belonging direct or indirectly to the State of Kuwait.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21633
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Burundi to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to convey to him the reply of the Government of the Republic of Burundi as received by telex today, namely that the Government of the Republic of Burundi is applying the sanctions against Iraq as adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990 in its resolution 661 (1990).

The Government of Burundi states that no product of any kind whatsoever is today imported from Iraq or Kuwait or exported to those countries. Moreover, the Government of Burundi has suspended all transactions with occupied Kuwait until further notice.

90-20477 1772h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21634
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Hans Otto BRAUTIGAM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-20519 1901j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21635
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

90-20525 1768f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21636
24 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-20531 1848b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21637
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Rafael FERNANDEZ PITA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-20537 1773h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21638
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) F. van DAELE
Deputy Permanent Representative
and Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Belgium to the United Nations

90-20543 1933d (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21639
24 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The undersigned States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council have the honour to request that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures required to implement Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990).

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kuwait

(Signed) Mohamed Abdul GAFFAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Bahrain

(Signed) Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Qatar

(Signed) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the United Arab Emirates

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Saudi Arabia

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Oman
Current Chairman of the Council

90-20549 1902j (E)